BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1860. NO. 51.

For Squares of 16 lines or less each insertion in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 75
Do. do. Professional or business cards,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do. 7 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do. 12 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,..... 14 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do. 25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, relating upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—3?-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860. 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article *in the* UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Schools.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, ... 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.
TERMS:
Board per Session of 20 weeks,.....$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,..... 20 00
" in Academic " 15 00
" in Primary " 12 00
" in Music on Piano,..... 20 00
" Harp,..... 25 00
" Melodeon,..... 18 00
" Guitar,..... 18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,..... 20 00
" " in Water Colors,..... 12 00
Grecian Painting,..... 15 00
Drawing,..... 10 00
Use of Piano $4, Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.
One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47-t10

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address
Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-t10

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month,...$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m*

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

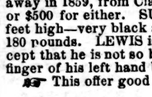
$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

$1,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $500 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.
☞ This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860.
HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tf8

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands. JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE.
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-cowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

ANY PERSON
WISHING to contract for ASH & POPLAR HEADING, will do well to address C. A. BYRD.
Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. 49-1m

For Sale and to Let.

SOUND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his entire LANDS, lying in Onslow county, near the New Hanover line, immediately on the Sound, and open to the sea. There are about 1500 acres in all, about 600 of which are cleared and well adapted to PEAS, CORN, &c. There are 100 acres of ISLAND LAND, which has, besides its fertility, the advantage of not requiring a single panel of fence for any purpose. On the place is a large and comfortable DWELLING AND ALL NECESSARY OUTHOUSES. It has also all the advantages of obtaining FISH AND OYSTERS during all seasons of the year. Lands sold to suit purchasers.
Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call and view the premises; and for further description, apply to
JNO. F. SPICER.
Wilmington, N. C., or
JNO. D. SPICER,
Aug. 2, 1860—49 tf on the premises.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL, by order of Court, at the Court House door, Wilmington, 12 o'clock Thursday, August 30th, 1860, the desirable residence, (late Gen. Bynum's,) Corner 6th and Orange Streets, adjoining Bishop Atkinson's. Terms accommodating.
W. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
July 26th, 1860 43-ts
Herald copy.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices,* adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work of all descriptions.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 7d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and John

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

☞ We are here solitary and alone this morning, and shall be without the aid of our writing Editor for some eight or ten days. He left for the purpose of accompanying a relative North this morning. We bespeak the indulgence of our readers during his absence, with the assurance that he will make up in diligence for any omission of editorial duty on his return. He will then be ready to go to work for the fall campaign.

☞ We have the returns from all the counties in the State, Watauga and Polk having been received today. They vote as follows:

	ELLIS.	POOL.
Watauga	259	442
Polk	Maj. 98	...
	357	442
		357
		85

This reduces Gov. Ellis' majority in the State to 6,580 votes, according to our summing up. We shall publish the vote as soon as it is made up at Raleigh, where it can be had officially. We presume it will be published in the Raleigh papers this week. The official vote will, of course, vary somewhat from the above, either one way or the other. It is as likely to be in our favor as against us.

How they Try it on.

The most elaborate editorial article in the Raleigh Register of last Saturday, the 11th instant, is a strong endorsement, enforcement and argument in favor of the Douglas movement in N. Carolina. So with nearly all the other Opposition papers in the State. They all go for a Douglas movement, *to subserve their own purposes*. In fact, to such an extent has this gone that the Douglas movement may now fairly be regarded as an opposition measure to distract the Democracy of the State.—That is just what it has come to.

We say now as we said before—We have none but kind feelings for those of our Democratic brethren throughout the State who may still differ from us on this question, nor would the smallness of the number of such dissenting gentlemen justify any friend of Breckinridge and Lane, nor all the friends of those gentlemen from treating with respect the honest susceptibilities of their fellow-Democrats. But much as we are attached to the ticket and to the platform which we advocate, we must also view the question in another light, separate and apart even from them. We must view it in the light of harmony and of Democratic unity. It is not simply Breckinridge and Lane; it is the Democratic party of North Carolina that we must look to. That party has, through its press,—through its candidate for Governor, through its popular meetings, through its electors, and through every agency that marks the assent of a people, sustained its representatives at Baltimore. The ardent supporters and urgers on of a Douglas movement, or of a movement for a Douglas ticket are now found in the ranks of the opposition, who know full well that the only effect of running such a ticket would be, so far as it went, to split up the Democratic party of the State and give to Bell and Everett their only possible chance in North Carolina. We ask of Democrats to mark this. To mark that they are exhorted to divide, and by *whom?* By the Opposition organs of the State, and by those only! Will they do it, or will they indignantly cast from them the insidious advice of their enemies? Will they vote and act as one man, or will they allow themselves to be used as catspaws by their enemies, be the same open or covert.

The time for action approaches, and we ought to know our friends from our opponents. Milk and cider will not suffice any longer. Those who are for us must take a position so that we may know the fact, and that they may not be miscounted. Those whose ardent colleagues and co-operators in the work of sowing dissentions in the Democratic ranks are the Opposition editors and leaders, *cannot* be with us. Those whose position in our ranks imposes duties upon them, must do the duties so imposed or lose claim to the positions so held. It will no longer do to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. The unity and the ascendancy of the Democratic party of North Carolina are at stake and must not be sacrificed to the discontents of some—the wiles of others or the manœuvres of the Opposition. The Democracy of the State expects every man to do his duty. Those who hoist the Breckinridge flag, are expected to carry the Breckinridge guns also, and to fire them, too. Those whose allies are the Opposition, can hardly complain if, like the stork in the fable, they share the fate of the company in which they are found. We have only about enough time to work in, and let us work—work with a will and a purpose—not hesitatingly nor reluctantly. Having put our hands to the plough, let us not look back, and keep looking back and sideways and every way but ahead, as too many of our leaders have done all summer. Let such learn a lesson from the *people*, who went ahead, spite of all, and elected Ellis and a Democratic Legislature, and who will keep going ahead and carry the State in November for Breckinridge and Lane.

With all courtesy, and all sincerity, we appeal to every man, who, in good faith might prefer somebody else to Breckinridge, to pause before he becomes a party to any movement calculated to distract the Democratic party in this State. If not his first choice, Breckinridge is a man against whose honesty, Democracy and nationality, nothing can be urged. Be not then led into a factious position by the insidious appeals of the Opposition and their coadjutors.

We make this appeal, we state the preceding propositions because we believe them to be right, and true, and proper to be made and stated. We seek to coerce nobody's judgement. We would not if we could, and we could not if we would do so. But we trust that in what we have said we will have the assent of every true Democrat who uses his own judgment unwarped and unbiassed. The ravings of defunct placemen or disappointed aspirants, will have their due weight when placed in the balance against the life-earned character of James Buchanan; the cry of disunion against John C. Breckinridge comes from those men at the South who once raised loudly the tocsin of disunion themselves. It will pass unheeded.

☞ "Spectator," giving a report of a Pic Nic at the Bridge crossing the North East River near Burgaw, on the 19th July, has been received. We have not been favored with the name of the writer, and having heard nothing of the Pic Nic heretofore, we decline publishing the article, for the present at least.

IRON.—We notice the arrival on Saturday afternoon of the Br. Barque *Architect*, from Cardiff, Wales. She brings a cargo 465 tons of iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

☞ The population of the "United Kingdom" of Great Britain and Ireland cannot be less than thirty millions. The population of France proper—the France from which the military power of the Empire is supplied can hardly exceed thirty-five millions—there are some few more in Algeria, but that colony rather serves as a school than a source of supply. It has cost a good deal more than it has come to.

Why is it then, with a population hardly inferior to that of France in numbers, and certainly superior in physical development of bone and muscle, there is in the dominions of Queen Victoria such a chronic dread of French invasion? Such a jealousy of French military power? There can be only one reason for it. The English people are unarmed and untrained. The English aristocracy and wealthier classes are jealous of an efficient militia or volunteer system. They are unwilling to arm the people. They are willing enough to draw taxes from Ireland—willing enough to enlist soldiers there, but they will not authorize the formation of volunteer companies in Ireland, nor issue arms to them.

It is evident that the military weakness of England does not arise from want of population, for, in that respect, she is hardly inferior to the great military monarchies of France and Austria. It does not arise from want of means and resources, for there again she is not only not inferior to any of her rivals, but she possesses wealth and credit superior to any or all of them. Her weakness as a military power arises from the distrust of the people which is entertained by the governing classes. The army is wholly hireling and mercenary. It is neither called into existence by decree for the public safety, nor by enthusiasm for the public good—it is not sought as an honorable employment, save in its higher grades, for from the ranks there is no promotion. Therefore it is that it cannot be swelled to meet an emergency—that it has no expansive power—no adaptibility.—That it is found generally faithful enough, but not ready nor intelligent, in presence of an enemy—not at first, certainly; but it is the most reliable military force in the world, when called upon to act against its own people, for the soldiers are separated in feeling from the people. British soldiers would never dream of fraternizing with the people.

The strength and the weakness of the British government have had their origin in the same causes,—*i. e.*, the separation of the governed from the governing classes—of civil life from military life, of the army from the people. The people are not dangerous to the governing classes, nor yet are they as strong as they ought to be against foreign aggression. The army is a certain protection *against* the populace,—whether it will be found equally efficient when called upon to afford protection *to* the people against invasion, remains to be seen.

The recent rifle movement, sporadic as it is, begins already to be regarded with jealousy by the "noble lords." It puts too much substantial *power* in the hands of the people. It is confined to Great Britain. After six hundred years experience of the *blessings* of British government, the Irish people are not yet reconciled enough to be trusted with their own defence.—They *might* defend themselves against their British *protectors*.

☞ We see a long communication in the *Standard* of last Saturday, the 11th instant, signed "The Ballot Box," and addressed to the friends of Douglas and Johnson in North Carolina.

It may perhaps be a sufficient answer to all the allegations of the correspondent referred to, that no one calls in question the right of Mr. Dick or anybody else to meet together and consult. We *do*, however, most seriously call in question—nay, we most positively deny—that the right to call a State Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina belongs to Mr. Dick or any other party, save and except the regularly appointed State Executive Committee of the party. Personally we make no attack upon Mr. Dick. We have known Mr. Dick too long—we have acted with him too long in the ranks of the Democracy, to wish for any unnecessary severance from him. What we say we say in behalf of the usages of the party in North Carolina—the unity and the success of the party, all of which will be jeopardized by any ultra course by Mr. Dick and his peculiar friends, or by the running of any separate electoral ticket.

High Up.

We rather envy the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Pennsylvania their place of meeting, which was, or is, (for we are not certain of their adjournment,) at a place called Cresson, said Cresson being the highest point of the Alleghany Ridge traversed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Of the Democratic Electors for the State of Pennsylvania, sixteen agree to go for union, or rather for casting the vote of the State for either Douglas or Breckinridge, whichever it may elect; or, in the event of its electing neither, then let the votes be cast according to the individual preferences of the several electors. Nine refuse to agree to this arrangement, and one or two refuse to answer. It is supposed that the State Convention will be called together again. It is proper to remark that, with one exception, the impracticables are Douglas men. Rule or ruin is their game. Let *them* have the last alternative, so they do not inflict it upon the Democratic party.

☞ The Democrats of Raleigh are making preparations for a Grand Democratic Rally and Jollification.—The *Press*, in calling attention to the proceedings of a meeting of our party for the purpose of appointing a Committee to make suitable arrangements for the occasion, very properly remarks that, "After a hard fought battle, with traitors in the camp and foes on every hand, willing to do the bidding of the Know Nothing party, against the Democracy; after a gallant fight and a glorious victory, it becomes the Democrats of the State to make a grand rally; to bring together their forces and put them in battle array for the November conflict.

"Old Wake having suffered the heaviest loss in the late struggle, because here were the traitors to Democracy, it is fitting that she should be the first to rally her forces and to send greeting to her sister counties her rejoicings on account of the gallant victory achieved by the noble and gallant Democracy."

The time for the meeting will be made known as early as practicable.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The Washington *Dispatch* of the 8th instant, sums up a nett gain for Ellis in the first District of 587 over Dr. Shaw's vote of last year. Gov. Ellis gains on Shaw's vote 675; Mr. Pool gains on Mr. Smith's vote, 88; making, as before stated, a nett gain of 587. Where are those thousand votes by which Mr. Pool was to carry the District? Echo answers—*Where?*

COLUMBUS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.—*For Governor*—Ellis, 718; Pool, 430. *Legislature*—Senate—John D. Taylor, Dem., 650; A. J. Jones, Opp., 532; Commons N. L. Williamson, Dem., 620; J. H. Stevens, 516.—*Sheriff*—Lewis Williamson, Dem., 596; B. Smith, Opp., 523.

☞ The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 9th inst., says that "a firm in this city have just completed for the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company an iron engine house, to be erected at Wilmington, North Carolina. The entire structure will be 170 feet in diameter, but inside of this will be the iron structure, 58 feet in diameter, divided by iron columns, so as to form places for sixteen locomotives. The iron roof is also being made in this city."

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES.—*Louisville*, Aug. 9.—The Common Council of New Albany, Indiana, has made an appropriation for the removal of all the free negroes in the town from the State.

The next Legislature.

We copy the following list of the members of the next Legislature from the Fayetteville *Observer*. The only change we have made is in the classification. The *Observer* puts down his side as *Whigs*, we have styled them as "Opposition," that being the name by which that party was designated in Convention at Raleigh, and by which it was known during the late canvass in this State.

Legislature of North Carolina, 1860—61.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—J M Whedbee, Opp.
Camden and Currituck—B F Simmons, Democrat.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure, Opp.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Jones Spencer, Opp.
Northampton—J M S Rogers, Democrat.
Hertford—J B Slaughter, Opp.
Bertie—David Outlaw, anti-advalorem, Opp.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs, Opp.
Halifax—M C Whitaker, Democrat.
Edgecombe and Wilson—H T Clark, Democrat.
Pitt—E J Blount, Opp.
Beaufort—Frederick Grist, Opp.
Craven—N H Street, Democrat.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell, Opp.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight, Democrat.
New Hanover—Eli W Hall, Democrat.
Duplin—Dr James Dickson, Democrat.
Onslow—L W Humphrey, Democrat
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Jno D Taylor, Democrat.
Cumberland and Harnett—Duncan Shaw, Democrat.
Sampson—Thomas I Faison, Democrat.
Wayne—W K Lane, Democrat.
Johnson—J W B Watson, Democrat.
Wake—M A Bledsoe, Ad Val. Democrat.
Nash—A J Taylor, Democrat.
Franklin—W Harris, Democrat.
Warren—T J Pitchford, Democrat.
Granville—C L K Taylor, Democrat.
Person—C L Winstead, Democrat.
Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr, Opp.
Alamance and Randolph—Jonathan Worth, Opp.
Chatham—W S Harris, Democrat.
Moore and Montgomery—W D Dowd, Opp.
Richmond and Robeson—Alfred Dockery, Opp.
Anson and Union—S H Walkup, Opp.
Guilford—John M Morehead, Opp.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, Democrat.
Rockingham—F L Simpson, Democrat.
Mecklenburg—John Walker, Democrat.
Cabarrus and Stanly—V C Barringer, Opp.
Rowan and Davie—Dr J G Ramsey, Opp.
Davidson—Jno W Thomas, Opp.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jesse A Waugh, Democrat.
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Jos Dobson, Democrat.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L Q Sharpe, Opp.
Burke, McDowell, &c.—W W Avery, Democrat.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—Jasper Stowe, Democrat.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—A W Burton, Democrat.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—Marcus Erwin, Democrat.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—W H Thomas, Democrat.
Democrats 31; Opp. 19—Democratic majority 12. In last Senate 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Opp., Jno Tabscott, Dem.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson, Opp.
Anson—L L Polk, E R Liles, Opp.
Ashe—T N Crumpler, Opp.
Burke—J H Pearson, Democrat.
Buncombe—A S Merrimon, Opp.
Bladen—C T Davis, Democrat.
Bertie—P T Henry, Opp., ——— Fergurson Dem.
Beaufort—R S Donnell, W T Marsh, Opp.
Brunswick—T D Meares, Opp.
Caldwell——— Dickson, Opp.
Cabarrus—W S Harris, Opp.
Catawba—Jonas Cline, Democrat.
Chatham—W P Taylor, R N Green, Opp., Turner Bynum, Democrat.
Cherokee—G W Hayes, Opp.
Craven—C C Clark, F E Alfred, Opp.
Cumberland and Harnett—C G Wright, J S Harrington, J C Williams, Democrats.
Chowan——— Small, Democrat.
Columbus—N L Williamson, Democrat.
Camden—D D Ferebee, Opp.
Cartaret—D W Whitehurst, Opp.
Caswell—John Kerr, S P Hill, Democrats.
Currituck—B M Baxter, Democrat.
Cleveland—A G Waters, J R Logan, Democrats.
Davidson—Lewis Haynes, E B Clark, Opp.
Davie——— Howard, Opp.
Duplin—J D Stanford, J G Branch, Democrats.
Edgecombe—R R Bridgers, J S Woodard, Democrats.
Forsyth—J F Poindexter, Opp, Philip Barrow, Democrat.
Franklin—W F Green, Democrat.
Gaston—J H White, Democrat.
Granville—J M Bullock, W H Jenkins, S H Cannaday, Democrats.
Guilford—C P Mendenhall, C E Shober, J L Gorrell, Opp.
Greene—A D Speight, Democrat.
Gates—John Boothe, Opp.
Haywood—S L Love, Democrat.
Halifax—A H Davis, W B Pope, Democrats.
Hertford—J J Yeates, Opp.
Henderson—Jos P Jordan, Opp.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow, Opp.
Iredell—A K Simonton, A B F Gaither, Opp.
Jackson—J R Love, Democrat.
Jones—W P Ward, Democrat.
Johnston—W H Watson, Jas Mitchener, Democrats.
Lenoir—J C Wooten, Democrat.
Lincoln—John F Hoke, Democrat.
Madison—John A Fagg, Democrat.
Martin—Ewell, Democrat.
McDowell—C H Burgin, Opp.
Moore—Alexander Kelly, Opp.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer, Opp.
Macon—D W Siler, Opp.
Mecklenburg—S W Davis, J M Potts, Democrats.
Nash—H G Williams, Democrat.
New Hanover—S J Person, Daniel Shaw, Democrats.
Northampton—M W Ransom, W W Peebles, Dem.
Onslow—J H Foy, Democrat.
Orange—H B Guthrie, W. N. Patterson, Opp.
Pasquotank—J T Williams, Opp.
Perquimans—N Newby, Opp.
Pitt—B G Albritton, Churchill Perkins, Opp.
Person——— Wilkinson, Democrat.
Robeson—Alex McMillan, Eli Wishart, Democrats.
Rockingham—Rawley Galloway and Thos Slade, Dem.
Rowan—N N Fleming, N F Hall, Democrats.
Rutherford—C T N Davis, Opp. B H Padgett, Democrat.
Randolph—I H Foust, Thos S Winslowe, Opp.
Richmond—J G Blue, Opp.
Sampson—N C Faison, Geo W Autrey, Democrats.
Surry—W Waugh, Democrat.
Stokes—Horatio Kallum, Democrat.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene, Opp.
Tyrrell—C McCleese, Opp.
Union—C Q Lemmonds, Democrat.
Wake—S H Rogers, J W Russ, Opp, H Mordecai, Dem.
Warren—J B Batchelor, W H Cheek, Democrats.
Washington—C Latham, Opp.
Watauga—George N Folk, Opp.
Wayne—W T Dortch, M K Crawford, Democrats.
Wilkes—A W Martin, ——— Horton Opp.
Yadkin—A C Cowles, Opp.
Yancy——— Bowman, Opp.
Democrats 64; Opp 56; Democratic majority 8. In last House 44.
Democratic majority on joint ballot 20.

Got 'Em There!

The following from the Fayetteville *Courier* is a hit, a palpable hit, not only to the *Observer*, but nearly all the Opposition papers in the State, who, after the last Congressional elections, were so anxious to explain away and figure down the Democratic majority in North Carolina to nothing, or next to nothing. That game did very well *before* the recent election. *Now*, it is a different thing. "Tremendous odds" are invoked to cover up a tremendous defeat.

From the Fayetteville Courier.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Our friends of the *Observer*, and of the Opposition party, generally, are glorying over what they are pleased to term a reduction of the Democratic majority in this State. That the *Observer* may see its inconsistency and its party be made cognoscent of the true state of the case, according to the assertions of their own organ, we quote from the *Observer*, issued a few weeks before the election.

"The last square Whig and Democratic fight was between Gen. Dockery and Gov. Bragg. The three Districts gave Bragg over Dockery a majority of 6,999. Deduct whig majority of 3,540 as above and we have left what we suppose was about the strength of parties *at the beginning* of this campaign—Democratic majority only 3,459.

That is a small number of votes to overcome. A *change* of 1,730 votes, an average of but 21 to the county, would elect Mr. Pool. And we need scarcely add, that from the best information that we can obtain the change will count up in thousands."

Thus, it will be seen that according to their own statements, the Democratic party has sustained no loss, but has made a gain in the campaign which has just closed. It would not have been very surprising to us if we had been defeated. The base charges manufactured against Governor Ellis, the plausibility of the arguments of the Opposition standard-bearer, when not examined aright, the strenuous efforts of our opponents were all calculated to unnerve us. But thanks to the good and pure Democrats of North Carolina, we have come off victorious in this contest as we have in every other one, which we have fought for the past ten years.

Heavy Rain—Mail Failure.

We have lately had several days of heavy rains, and some wind with prospects of a heavy storm. Last evening the wind shifted round to the East, and a change from excessive heat during last week to quite cool and pleasant weather this morning.

The mail train due here at 5 o'clock this morning from Weldon has not yet arrived. We learn that the heavy rains have caused the embankment of the track crossing at Black Creek to wash so much that the Conductor thought it dangerous for the train to cross, and consequently has not yet arrived here. The damages will be speedily repaired and but little delay will probably result therefrom.

Of course we are without our usual exchanges and correspondence this morning.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ The Steamer Parkersburg arrived last evening about 7 o'clock. She must have encountered severe weather on her passage, but she made the voyage from New York to this port within an hour or two of her usual time.

Our merchants are beginning to appreciate the importance of steam communication. They say, and say truly, that now they can tell to a day, when their goods will be received—and that sales can easily be made even in advance of the receipt of the goods in Wilmington—to be delivered at a stated time. This is certainly an advantage not to be lost sight of by a prudent dealer, and we are pleased to hear our business men speak thus favorably of the line of Steamers recently established between New York and Wilmington.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ The Missouri election seems to be a mystery, and but few understand it. We must confess that we are of the number who are unable to understand how Blair has been elected to the next, and Barrett to the present Congress. Will some one who knows explain the matter? The Missouri Democrat, (Republican,) however, claims Blair's election to both seats. Hope the matter will be settled before the meeting of the next session.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Please announce in your paper, that I expect to address the people of Sampson on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it being the week of their County Court, in relation to the Presidency. Mr. Dockery may be present, though I have no authority to state so. I have submitted a list of appointments to him, commencing at Sampson Court, though I have not heard from him in relation to it. I wrote to him some two weeks ago. I will announce other appointments soon, but desire to hear from my competitor, if possible, before doing so. Very truly,

WM. A. ALLEN.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.

For the Journal.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Aug. 3d, 1860:

At a meeting of Ashland Lodge the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, to call to "that bourne whence no traveler returns" our late respected and beloved brother Robert T. Bradley, Therefore, being moved by the grief with which this sad occurrence has filled us,

Resolved, 1st, That while we yield with due reverence to the decrees of an Omnipotent and just Deity, we can but deeply mourn over the death of our highly esteemed friend and brother, who has just been called from our midst, but we are comforted with the hope that he has gone to act his part in that better and brighter world where the weary will rest forever in the enjoyment of a blessed immortality.

Resolved 2d, That we sympathize deeply with his afflicted family who now weep over his death, but they should not repine; for though the honors of this world are forever closed to him, they should trust that a heart charitable to others and generously regardless of self, and a firm belief in the truths of religion, have already opened to him the purer and more sacred joys which his enfranchised spirit finds in the Paradise of God.

Resolved 3d, That as a token of our high regard for and respect due to our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning for the same space of time.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Albany Patriot, Ga., and Wilmington Journal, N. C., with the request that they publish them.

JAMES S. HILL,
WM. M. BANNER,
E. H. BANNER,
R. R. GALLAWAY, } Committee.

In opposition to the Southern sectional party, they (the Douglas party) hold that Congress cannot by enactments on the subject, protect negro slavery in any of the Territories, save in the District of Columbia, and that it would be unconstitutional and wrong for it to attempt it."

Daily News.

We desire our Southern cotemporaries and readers to note the way the Douglas papers at the North talk.—*Here* they deny that Congress can protect the property of Southern citizens in the Territories, and that it would be "unconstitutional and wrong to attempt it." This is the announcement of the only daily paper in New York that supports Mr. Douglas, and we are compelled to say that it is entirely consistent with Mr. Douglas' own assertion, that no matter how the Supreme Court may decide, the right of the people of the Territories to exclude Southern citizens is still good. At the South we know his friends are trying, by means of the incomprehensible Wickliffe resolutions, to make the people believe that Mr. Douglas is for the protection of all citizens alike. It is the old game of cheating over again. It is free soil at the North, and pro slavery at the South.—Away with such political tricksters.

New York Day Book.

Quick Trip to England.

LOG OF STEAMER ADRIATIC.

July 14. Left Canal street dock at 2.15, P. M.
July 15. Run (to 12 M.) 260 miles.
July 16. Run (to 12 M.) 320 miles. { lat. 42 d. 49 m. / lon. 62 d. 05 m. } obs'n.
July 17. Run (to 12 M.) 322 miles. { lat. 45 d. 25 m. / lon. 55 d. 45 m. } obs'n.
July 18. Run (to 12 M.) 340 miles. { lat. 48 d. 12 m. / lon. 48 d. 30 m. } D. R.
July 19. Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles. { lat. 49 d. 50 m. / lon. 40 d. 00 m. } D. R.
July 20. Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles. { lat. 49 d. 50 m. / lon. 31 d. 00 m. } obs'n.
July 21. Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles. { lat. 39 d. 40 m. / lon. 22 d. 20 m. } obs'n.
July 22. Run (to 12 M.) 330 miles. { lat. 49 d. 40 m. / lon. 14 d. 00 m. } obs'n.
July 23. Run (to 8 A M) 300 miles. Off Scilly Isles.

This is the *best time ever made to the Channel*, but, in consequence of a dense fog, we did not reach Cowes until the morning of the 24th.

At 10 P. M. of the 19th, saw several lights, supposed to be those of Prince of Wales squadron. Sent up a rocket, but got no acknowledgement of our salute.

The Politics of the Republican Party.

The *Democratic Review* has a well considered article on the politics of the Republican party. The following extract shows its present position (pp. 416 and 417):

We say then, that the territorial question being no longer a living issue—that Kansas no longer harrassed and disturbed by John Brown and his confederates, and men of such agitating propensities—the Republican party has been disrobed, and the true character and legitimate designs of the party, long concealed under the fascinating and popular plea of securing freedom in Kansas, revealed. It has come to assume its true position—the position which any political organization must ultimately come to occupy who make the question of slavery the only plank in their platform—to wit: a contest with the institution of slavery as it exists in the States, under the well selected title of an "irrepressible conflict." It has buried deep in the past the only semblance of conservatism which it ever possessed, and now it assumes an open, direct, and unequivocal antagonism, to what? Not, certainly, to slavery in the Territories, because that is an obsolete question, but to the "slaveholding aristocracy, the privileged class of the South." Deny it who will, the position of the Republican party is no longer one concerning slavery as its effects the Territories, but it is slavery as it exists in the States. And now we desire to know, because the acceptance of the doctrines of the uniformity of the institutions of the American Union advanced by Mr. Lincoln, and the "irrepressible conflict" views as promulgated by Senator Seward, universally by the Republican organization renders it their faith too, what interpretation we can give these declarations. We conceive that the individual who examines them carefully with an intellect unbiased by partisan prejudices must admit that they mean that this systematic war upon slavery must continue; that the agitation, which was created unnecessarily and for the advancement of the interest of the Republican party immediately after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, must rage with increased fury until freedom is triumphant and slavery is humiliated before the agitating elements of the North. They mean that so long as slavery exists within the confines of the American confederacy there can be no peace—no cessation of that interminable strife which has already divided the sentiments of the American people, disturbed the tranquility of the public mind, and weakened in a degree those bonds that connect the "thick-clustering stars of the Union in one glorious constellation."

We say that such is the natural and inevitable result of the pseudo doctrines of these two Republican leaders, indorsed and sustained by the organization itself; and, furthermore, that it is the ultimate position which any political party in this country must come to occupy that makes the question of slavery the basis of its creed.

FROM DENVER CITY.—*St. Joseph, Aug.* 11.—The overland mail brings Denver city advices of August 4th. The trial of Wood, for attempting to kill the editor of the Rocky Mountain News, had been closed. The jury stood one for and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to send Wood out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present. Wood had left the place. The result was altogether unexpected to the community, and caused great indignation. The mining news is unimportant.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM ANNAPOLIS.—*Baltimore, Aug.* 11.—The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Annapolis Roads at an early hour this morning for New York. She did not get all her coal on board.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DROWNED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Thos. Jefferson Badger, of North Carolina, was drowned while bathing to-day. Every exertion to resuscitate him to life failed.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Barrett, Dem., for Congress, is elected to the short term. Blair, Republican, to the long term, or next Congress—from the first district of Missouri.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Johnson, Democrat, elected Governor of Arkansas by about ten thousand majority.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUG. 10, 1860.

MISSOURI.—In seven counties heard from, C. F. Jackson, [Douglas Democrat,] for Governor, has 6,785; Hancock Jackson, [Breckinridge Democrat,] 645; Orr, [Opposition candidate] 6,240.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10th, 1860.

KENTUCKY.—Thirty-five counties heard from gives Coombs, Opposition candidate for Clerk Court of Appeals, 13,000 majority.

DEATH OF A NEWS AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14th, 1860.

A noble spirit has left us. J. D. Hayden, at one time a telegraph operator, but for two years the popular and esteemed agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans, died among his relatives here last night. He recently left New Orleans *en route* for Europe, for the benefit of his health, which had been impaired by a close application to his duties in the South.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9, 1860.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. has arrived. She brings no political news of importance.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28th, 1860.

Cotton dull. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1 a 2d. Corn declined 3d. Rice dull at 23s. 6d., and quotations barely maintained. Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined; Common 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.

Consols unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11th, 1860.

The Steamship Adriatic from Southampton, has arrived at this port. She brings Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

All the English War Steamers in the dock yards are to be made ready for the next emergency.

Turkey accepts of the proposed intervention in Syria.

By the military convention signed between Garibaldi and Clary, the Neapolitans are to keep the forts of Syracuse, Agosta and Messina. The navigation of the Straits to be free.

LIVERPOOL, July 31, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for two days 16,000 bales—market closed dull, but prices generally unchanged.

Flour quiet and prices are easier, but quotations unchanged.

Wheat steady. Provisions dull, but market quiet and sales slow, but prices generally unchanged.

Rice steady.

Rosin steady at 4s a 4s 2d.

Spirits Turpentine dull.

Consols 93⅜ a 93 1-2.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15th, 1860.

The Anglo Saxon arrived here last evening from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 3d inst.

Garibaldi's loss at the battle of Melazzo was nearly one thousand.

Later dates from China state that there was a great panic at Shanghai, in consequence of rebels approaching that city.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3d, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 72,000 bales. Stock in port 1,241,00 bales, of which 1,077,000 are American.

No other market reports received.—[JOUR.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1860.

The Steamship Persia, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning with dates to the 4th inst.

A protocol has been signed by England and France, agreeing to send 12,000 troops (half French) to Syria, for six months.

The popular movement at Aspino by the Papal States has been suppressed, the Neapolitan troops being directed to Calabria.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, 1860.

Cotton firm. Flour steady at 27 a 30s. Wheat steady at 10s. 10d. a 11s. 2d. for old white, and 12s. for new, and Baltimore red, 12s. 3d.

Corn buoyant with an improved demand, and the price has advanced 6 a 9d.

Provisions dull. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady.

Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 30s. 9d. a 31s.

American securities are firm. Consols 93 1-2 a 93⅝.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton buoyant, and sales of 2,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10⅝ a 10⅞ cents. Flour dull at $5 50 a $5 60. Wheat dull; white $1 35 a $1 50. Corn is declining, and market drooping; mixed 62 a 63 cents. Coffee firm but quiet; Rio 14¼ a 15¾. Spirits Turpentine firm at previous day's quotations. Rosin dull at $1 55 a $1 37½. Rice dull.

Later from California.

ST. JOSEPHS, August 10.—By the arrival of the pony express, San Francisco advices to the 28th ultimo have been received.

There is a better demand for goods at San Francisco, with an upward tendency, owing to light arrivals. Coal is firm, but the demand is limited. Provisions dull.—Butter improved. Sugar firmer. Wines and teas dull.

Several prominent democrats who first sided with Mr. Douglas have turned over to the Breckinridge cause.—An address has been published favoring his claims for the democratic support. The friends of Mr. Douglas are very, active. Seventeen journals have come out for Mr. Douglas and thirteen for Mr. Breckinridge.

On the 19th, a man named Witzen was murdered in Sacramento, and his house robbed. Circumstances led to suspect William Watts as the murderer, who was arrested at the Washoe mines. On the night of the 25th, under charge of three men, he was being conveyed to Sacramento, when he slipped his hands out of the handcuffs, and taking a revolver from one of his guards, shot all of them, killing two instantly, and wounding the other so badly that he died the next day. Watts made good his escape.

Gen. Shields came by the pony express to Los Angeles.

A strong effort is being made to prove the will of Senator Broderick a forgery.

From the samples of silver ore received from the Cague district, fifteen miles south of Owen's Lake, it is thought that another rich mineral region is opened equal to the Washoe. Five leads of gold quartz, copper and tin have also been found there. Emigration in the direction has also commenced.

The mining intelligence is generally encouraging.—No Indians have been seen lately on the side of the mountains.

The schooner E. C. Foote has arrived from Japan, with fifteen Mungdean camels from the Amoor, designed for carrying burdens in the mountains. She also brings a quantity of tea, silk, &c.

At Hakodadi, June 22, everything was quiet, and business was progressing very slowly. The Japanese appear very friendly and disposed to afford all facilities to the trade guaranteed by the American treaty.

The intelligence of the reception of the embassy at San Francisco had been received with great satisfaction. The prices of goods had considerably advanced.

The dates from Oregon are to the 21st ult., and British Columbia are to the 30th ult. The observations of the eclipse by Lieut. Gillis, were entirely satisfactory.

Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting and Picnic, at Dr. Davis' Mill in Franklin County, N. Carolina.

According to notice, there was a Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Dr. Thomas Davis' Mill, on the 31st July. There was a large crowd in attendance from Franklin, Nash, Warren, and Halifax counties. Loud demonstrations from the Cannon's mouth were the first exercises, and that it was that called the people to the spot, as the ringing of bells betokens the the beginning of exercises in cities. The meeting was organized on motion of Dr. Davis calling W. D. Coppidge to the Chair, and requesting Benjamin J. Blount of Nash, to act as Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Julius Guion, of Nash, arose to explain the object of the meeting, and, in doing so, he had to explain himself; for he said he was *cradled* in Whiggery, *reared* in Whiggery, and entered manhood in Whiggery; but that now he sees the error of his way; that he sees the true Democratic party to be the hope of the country; the only Union-saving organization; and that in Breckinridge and Lane are centered the hopes of the country. That it has been through its benign influences that the country has advanced, step by step, to its present enviable position, in the great family of nations. Notwithstanding this, old party friends cries that it was ruining the country. I would like to follow him through his speech, but I should signally fail to do him justice. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved 1st. That we approve of the action of our delegate in the Baltimore Convention, in promptly withdrawing, when he saw the Constitutional rights of the South about to be compromised.

Resolved 2nd, That we recognize Jno. C. Breckinridge as the only regular and true candidate of the National Constitutional Democracy for the Presidency of the United States, and Gen

From the Press.

In the Standard of the 11th inst., over the signature of "The Ballot Box," is a communication addressed to the friends of Douglas and Johnson (the national nominees of the National Democratic party,) in North Carolina. We presume the writer meant the national Democratic Convention. In the first place, he stated, that "The Democratic State convention, which assembled in Raleigh last spring pledged the Democracy of this State to the support of the nominees of the Democratic Convention." We admit this, but, contend that the convention had previously to making this pledge, repudiated the miserable heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, of which Douglas is the Father and Advocate, and consequently Douglas himself. If Mr. Dick, in whose behalf, the ballot box comes independent of the Standard has taken up the cudgels, be such a stickler for the right of instruction and the correlative duty of obedience thereto, why did he go to Charleston and there cast his vote for Douglas? We hardly deem it necessary here to offer any reflections on the right of the Constitution to instruct the representative body, and the duty of the latter to obey. This is the conceded doctrine of the democratic party, from which no good democrat and true party man has ever swerved. It is the very foundation of all representative governments; take it away, and you will rob the people of the power to govern and place it in the hands of the robber. But, we must return to this ballot box communication, the writer of which says: "you honestly believe that Douglas and Johnson are the regular nominees of that convention."

We had not supposed that any man in this community could be so ineffably stupid as *honestly* to believe that there was any regular nominees of a National Democratic Convention before the people for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

We deny that there is any such nominee. What are the facts of the case? No nomination was made at Charleston; the delegates of eight States withdrew, because *the platform* of principles laid down by seventeen States was *rejected*; the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 16th of June. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Again the Convention divided. It was broken up by the outrageous conduct of the Douglas-squatter sovereigntyites. They disregarded and violated every principle of party usage, and acted in bad faith and in violation of every party obligation.

They excluded some twenty or more delegates, justly entitled to seats, and admitted as many that had no right to seats in the convention.

After the division, there was no regular convention. As soon as the split took place, Gen. Cushing said there was no longer any national convention, and vacated his seat. Each division of the convention assembled in separate places, and made their nominations. Twenty-two States were represented either in whole or in part, by 284 delegates in the division which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, and only seventeen States, some in whole, others in part, were represented in that part or branch of the convention which nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick, by only 194 delegates. After making these nominations, both conventions adjourned, *sine die*.

Gov. Fitzpatrick refused to accept this nomination for the Vice Presidency. How comes Johnson on the ticket with Douglas? The convention did not put him there. Who did?

Some few, jolly Douglas men, met one evening, after the adjournment of the convention, in the Dining room of the National Hotel in Washington City, and placed Johnson on the ticket. These are facts, and yet the correspondent of the Standard asserts that these men, Douglas and Johnson, are national nominees of the National Democratic party.

We repeat, that neither nomination is binding upon the people, according to the rules and usages of the party. Heretofore, it was required that the nominees of the National Democratic Convention should get a two-third vote. Neither set of the nominees has received the vote.

The people are at liberty to vote for either; the writer over the signature of the ballot-box won't deceive you again. We prefer Breckinridge and Lane, and for the following reasons: Because they are the nominees of all the Southern States, Oregon, California and a large portion of the representation from the North.—Because they received more votes after the convention divided than Douglas or any body else. Because sixteen of the delegates from this States voted for them, and only one, Mr. Attorney Dick, for Douglas. Because they subscribe to and stand upon the platform adopted by the democratic State convention. Because they are in favor of the platform adopted at Charleston by the majority of the States, the very platform adopted at Baltimore, and upon what they now stand as the flag-bearers of the Simon Pure, anti-squatter sovereign democrats.

These are a few of the reasons which induce us to support Breckinridge and Lane. Hereafter, we shall give many reasons for our opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and the national Hotel nominee for the vice presidency.

The nonsense of the second paragraph of the epistle under review, compels us to pass it over sub-silentio.

The Democratic Press, in making the enquiry "by what authority Mr. Dick calls together the Douglas and Johnson men of North Carolina," did not mean to question the right of Mr. Dick, or Mr. any body else, to make this request. The Press, asked the question for information; it has not been usual for one man to call a convention in this or any other State. The correspondent of the Standard, however, has not answered the question submitted by the Press, but goes on to assign many ridiculous reasons in support of the right of Mr. Dick to issue pronunciamentos. So we must look to a higher source of intelligence for the desired information. The Raleigh Register, of the 11th inst., throws some light on the subject: "This convention (meaning the convention which nominated Douglas) appointed an executive committee, and Mr. Dick is the committee-man for North Carolina, with power to call a convention for the purpose of appointing Douglas electors. In the selection of a committee-man for this State, it was Hopkins' choice, Mr. Dick or nobody, as he was the only man who stuck up to the Douglas concern—two others were afflicted with a confusion of tongue; the other sixteen went for Breckinridge and Lane." We are glad to see the Register, and other opposition papers in the State, express a decided preference for Douglas, &c., over Breckinridge and Lane.—Their policy is to divide the State between the two, and thereby give it to Bell and Everett. The Douglasites should beware of this wooden horse of the opposition; there is danger concealed therein. Have they no sage man among them to cry out, "*Timeo Dan aos, et dona ferentes?*

The balance of the epistle over the signature of the Ballot-Box is so supremely ridiculous, so superlatively nonsensical, that none but animals with long ears would bray over it. Towards the conclusion of this ad captandum vulgar epistle, is written, "And *dare* you come, in the face of the fact that the 'Democratic Press' and the 'Wilmington Journal,' and the little squad of political dictators about Raleigh, have decided, and proclaimed, that you have no authority, no right to meet?" The writer is under a great mistake. It has not been decided, by the Press, the Journal or any body else that the Douglas men have no right to meet when and where they please. But we have devoted more time and attention to the Ballot Box than he deserves.

More anon.

THE CARTRIDGE BOX,
vs.
A CORRUPT BALLOT BOX.

A Passage in the life of John Bell.

The 20th of December, 1837, was a memorable day in Congress. It was then that the system of anti-slavery agitation which has been since so persistently kept up, was fairly inaugurated in that body. Mr. Slade, of Vt., moved to refer two memorials praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to a select committee, and obtaining the floor on that motion, proceeded to deliver a most inflammatory abolition harangue. Repeated efforts were made by Southern members to prevent the progress of the speech by calls to order and motions to adjourn. But Slade having the floor, refused to yield it, and was suffered to proceed. The excitement was intense. Mr Wise, of Va., Mr. Holsey, of Ga., Mr. Rhett, of S. C., and perhaps others, called upon the delegations from their respective States at once to withdraw from the House, and notice was given by the last named gentleman of an immediate meeting of the Southern members in the committee room of the District of Columbia. At last, Mr. McKay, of N. C., made a point of order, which the Speaker sustained, and Slade was forced to give way, still, however, keeping his feet, with the intention of resuming his speech if possible. Mr. Rencher, another member from North Carolina, seized the opportunity thus afforded of getting the floor and moved an adjournment. The contest had been bitter and violent to the last degree, and the House was in a tempest. The South and the conservative men of the North voted for the adjournment, while Slade and his backers opposed it. The list of nays was headed by John Quincy Adams, and numbered only 93, among whom was included the whole abolition strength in the House. Three nominal Southern men only voted against adjourning, so as to enable Slade to continue his speech. They were Milligan of Delaware, White of Kentucky, and JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE, the Union candidate for Presidency!

The meeting of Southern members was held, and it was proposed at once to abandon their seats in Congress and return to their constituents, but moderate councils prevailed and their deliberations ended in the adoption of a proposition to be submitted to the House, which was afterwards known as the 21st Rule. It provided that all petitions in respect to the abolition of slavery, after being first received, should without being debated, printed, read or referred, be laid on the table. This was put in the hands of Mr. Patton, of Va., and by him introduced into the House. Mr. Adams opposed its passage and Mr. Patton demanded the previous question. The same sixty-three, including Mr. BELL, VOTED AGAINST THE PREVIOUS QUESTION. The resolution finally passed 122 to 74, Mr. Bell not voting. The same question came up in subsequent Congresses, and Mr. BELL, so long as he continued a member, INVARIABLY VOTED WITH THE NORTH AGAINST THE 21ST RULE.—*Spirit of the South.*

Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson,

Delivered before the Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 8th August, 1860.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson being called for, appeared, and was received with loud applause, the Convention rising to their feet and giving him three tremendous cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson said he was highly gratified to be invited to stand upon the platform of this Convention and commune with its members. He congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors. He had recently made a public speech, and would not detain them long. His own views were well understood, and they were doubtless shared by all here. He was glad to see the Convention come together so full and respectable. He congratulated them on nominating a ticket certain to receive the approbation and command the respect, not of the State alone, but of the whole nation. He congratulated them on their platform, the general principles of which were certain to stand when all here had passed away. There was in the field their old enemy, the Republican party, which under any name had never succeeded, and never could succeed except through the divisions and errors of the Democracy. No one could say that for these divisions the National Democracy was responssble. The Republican party in Chicago had been under the necessity of throwing over their great leader to keep the ship from sinking; the Acteon was actually torn to pieces by his own deeds. In ancient times a man, who was probably a Republican—for he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day—finding himself suffering for his sins, called on Father Abraham to relieve him. So did the Republicans at Chicago, but they would not probably be saved from torment by him any more than their illustrious predecessor was. The Democratic party, he held, was not divided on principle. They hold to the equal rights of the States, and give equal privileges to all the possessions of the Union. No man is a Democrat who refuses this right to all. There is no half-way house between this principle and the reverse. He who is not in favor of the right must belong properly to the wrong. There are no half-breeds between truth and error.

He reviewed the progress of the Democratic party, and declared that there had always been around it men who desired to profit personally by its strength. The last and worst of Cæsars had commanded that those who were offensive to him should bear upon their shoulders the carcass of the dead. There were those in the Democratic party who are now carrying on their shoulders a dead carcass. But the true Democracy of the State, the only Democracy in fact, had emancipated themselves, and cast off all dead weight. There are two candidates for the Presidency in the field, only two, in fact, Breckinridge and Lincoln. There were others trying to get into the field, such as Douglas, and Bell, and Houston, but they could not be considered as candidates. They are running to aid one or other of the other candidates. It was said that the National Democracy were bolters. They are in one sense, for they intend to bolt the doors of the Democracy against all hucksters, auctioneers and jobbers. [Laughter and applause.]

He reviewed the action of the Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, arguing that the nomination of Douglas had nothing regular about it, except its impudence and presumption.

A voice—Who nominated Johnson?

Mr. Dickinson—He is not nominated at all. He proceeded to claim that Mr. Breckinridge was regularly nominated by the Convention which convened under its Chairman. He was nominated by the vote of seventeen States and portions of States, and would carry one hundred and twenty-seven votes in the South and Pacific States. The vote of the State of New York would therefore elect him. Douglas could not get one electoral vote in the South. He would not get a vote in the Eastern States, in the Western States, or in the Middle States. Breckinridge, therefore, comes near an election, while Douglas does not start at all. To beat Lincoln, then, all men should support Breckinridge, who starts with one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes, and not a man who starts without knowing where he shall get a vote at all. He argued that Breckinridge was a Democrat who was not objectionable to any State in the Union, while Douglas was opposed to the other end by 15 States in the Union. The Southern States would not vote for Douglas if Breckinridge was not running, but if Douglas should withdraw, Breckinridge's election would be certain. Every Democrat should insist, then, that Douglas shall be withdrawn. That would dispense with the necessity for negotations and intrigues to which he (Dickinson) was opposed in every mood and gender, in every number and case. [Applause] He called upon the Democracy to raise their banner boldly, and not to say they are half right and half wrong, but declare themselves all right—to take no rotten timber in their building. [Applause.] He would close by congratulating the Convention of their action, and though the people might scoff at the movement as a cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," it would grow in size, and send forth a deluge that should refresh and purify the arid soil of politics. Let them go into the field with Breckinridge and Lane, with Brady and Viele on their banner and see whether the people would not flock to their standard. He was not afraid because a faction was in the field against them. He had lived down many a faction, and should live down this one, and see the triumph again of the true Democracy. He thanked the Convention for their attention, and referred them to his published speech for his sentiments on the issues of the campaign. [Loud applause and cheers.]

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 26th ult., containing official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States, by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations.

With good wishes, I am your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. John Erwin, President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, Greensborough, Ala.

The opposers of Breckinridge, of all hues and shades, have made much ado about this nomination, and have insinuated that the correspondence was suppressed for fear. The letter is now before the public, and if those who are determined and committed to find reason and disunion in everything connected with the Constitutional party of the Equal Rights Union, as represented in the nomination of John C. Breckinridge can make anything, they are welcome to it.

It is not fair or ingenious to state that the support of South Carolina is dependent altogether, or in great part, on the Richmond nomination.

The nomination of John C. Breckinridge at Baltimore received a hearty and general response as soon as communicated to any portion of this State by telegraph. For ourselves, we need only point to our files to prove that the first issue of our paper after the nomination was made at Baltimore, and accompanying the publication of that nomination, contained our cordial and decided endorsement.

We have received assurances that many, very many readers, in all portions of the State, concurred in and approved that endorsement.

We hope the Southern Press will go through this canvass fairly and honorably.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the Scientific American, September 3, 1859.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—We have received several samples of prepared liquid glue, put up in small bottles, by Mr. H. C. Spalding, 30 Platt-street, New York, and have tried it in mending old furniture. It is a very convenient article for domestic use, and deserves to be kept constantly on hand in every household. It is also a convenient article for pattern-makers and inventors in constructing and repairing their models.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, Aug. 13.*—Later advices from Mexico have been received. Lecido de Tegada writes from Vera Cruz that the Constitutional government of Mexico has received certain intelligence that the Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition to aid the Church party. This expedition is to assist Miramon, should he undertake a third expedition against Vera Cruz.

The expense of maintaining the army and navy of France for the current year, is estimated at $107,400,000.

MARINE DISASTER.—*Boston, Aug. 11.*—The brig Zone, from Cuba, bound here, went ashore last night in the fog on Ram Island ledge and bilged. She had a cargo of 1,500 boxes of sugar for Montreal, and eighty hogsheads of molasses on New York account.

MY FRIENDS desirous to correspond with me, will please address me at Palestine P. O., Onslow County, N. C.
JOHN SHEPARD.
July 24th, 1860.—273-daw-3t.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

☞ Dr. Arrington respectfully informs the citizens of Smithville and the surrounding country, that he will pay that village a professional visit next week, when he would be pleased to have those wishing their teeth operated on give him a call.
Aug. 15.—51&292-1t.

[From the Family Journal.]

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saralogian*:

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*" in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
July 21. 271—1m-d&w.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*
E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 11-A22-1f

TURNIP SEED—TURNIP SEED.

FROM D. LANDRETH & SON, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country. For sale by
WALKER MEARES,
45 Market street.
July 16. 266-tf—47-3t

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.
May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by James Alderman, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. HERRING, to Miss CATHARINE MOTT.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH POWELL, to Miss MARGARET ANN TAYLOR.

DIED.

In this County, on the 1st inst., MARY JANE, infant daughter of Jackson Wood and Catharine his wife, aged 19 months and 12 days.

In this town, on the 8th inst., THOMAS J., infant son of John B. and Penelope King, aged 2 months and 2 days.

In this town, on the 9th inst., AUGUSTA J. E., infant daughter of William and Mary Strauss, aged 11 months and 24 days.

At the Red Sweet Springs, Va., on the 6th inst., Dr. GROVER COE, of Wilmington, formerly of New York.

In Bladen county, on the 8th inst., MARY ANN TATOM, daughter of Ollen and Catharine Tatom, aged 13 months and 28 days.

Near Kinston, on the 27th of July, EDGAR FRANK, infant son of Miriam and W. C. R. Loftin, aged one month and three days.

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
BARBARA A. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence, on six months' credit.
B. B. MELVIN,
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 15, 1860.—51-ts.

FOR THE PLANTERS OF EASTERN CAROLINA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having supplied himself with a Chemical Aparatus, complete for the analysis of Soils, Marls, and every substance pertaining to the province of Agriculture, is willing to wait upon his Agricultural friends during this Fall and a part of the Winter, in adapting crops to their legitimate Soils, and the manuring of Soils for any particular crop; giving, also, Geological position and disintegration.

When not too far, our personal examination on the farm is by far preferable, that the home facilities be more narrowly looked into. Conditions not being calculated to frighten even the most tight-fisted.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. A. MATTOCKS,
Swansboro', N. C.
August 16, 186.0 51-1t

POSTPONED.

THE SALE OF THE LANDS of the Estate of Charles Henry, dec'd, on Colley and Lyon Swamps, subject to Dower, advertised for sale at the Mills, on the 12th July last, was postponed for the want of bidders till TUESDAY, the 11th September next, 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Wilmington, when and where it will take place upon the terms before advertised.
P. MURPHY, Adm'r C. T. A.
Aug. 16, 1860. 51-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.

Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.

Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.

The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.

For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tiNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.

The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.

Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.

The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.

L. C. GRAVES,
J. H. BRAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD,
Trustees.
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb..33 @ 34
BEEF CATTLE,
℔ 100 lbs....5 50 @ 7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M...6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,
2nd hand....1 25 @ 1 80
New.....2 00 @ 2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....16 @ 18
Adamantine...20 @ 24
Sperm.....35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....17 @ 20
Laguayra.....14 @ 15
Rio.....15 @ 16
St. Domingo...12½@ 13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g..0 @ 00
strict mid'g...00 @ 00
good mid'g....00 @ 00
COTTON BAGGING,
℔ yard.....15 @ 17
Rope, ℔ lb.... 7½@ 10
CORN MEAL,
℔ bushel... 90 @ 95
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb...19½@ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.... 20 @ 22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 45 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets.....7 00 @ 8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3 8 50 @11 00
Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50
Dry Cod,
℔ cwt.....4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family.....0 00 @ 7 50
Superfine....0 00 @ 7 25
Fine.....0 00 @ 7 00
Cross.....0 00 @ 6 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.....12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,....10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....3½
1 ton and upwards,
per ton, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl..1 25
Per ton,....9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn.....70 @ 75
Oats.....47 @ 48
Peas, Cow..75 @ 80
Do. B. Eye..0 95 @ 1 00
Wheat, red..0 00 @ 0 00
do. white..0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough..00 @ 1 00
do., clean,
℔ lb.....4½@ 4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green,..... 5½@ 6
Dry..... 7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.....1 10 @ 1 20
N. River.....0 95 @ 1 00
IRON, ℔ lb,
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American, ref.. 3½@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 75 00@77 50
Swede..... 5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.. 80 @ 85
do. fm store 1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
F'r Boards.00 00 @12 50
Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling... 0 00 @ 8 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards,
rough.....15 00 @16 00
planed.....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00
Scantling....12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,
rough edge.14 00 @15 00
re-sawed...16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.on.
Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 26
do. Bbls. 30 @ 32
N. Orleans. 50 @ 55
Liquors, ℔ gall; (domestic.)
Whiskey,.....28 @ 35
N. E. Rum,....40 @ 45
Gin,.....37 @ 45
Brandy,.....40 @ 50
do. Apple,.75 @ 1 00
do. Peach,1 00@ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
Virgin.....0 00 @ 2 35
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 2 35
Hard,.....0 00 @ 1 17½
Tar, ℔ bbl..0 00 @ 1 80
do. in order,0 00 @ 2 00
Pitch do..0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ 2 75
do. No. 1,1 15 @ 1 75
do. No. 2,1 10 @ 1 15
do. No. 3,1 05 @ 0 00
Spirits Turp.,
℔ gallon... 35 @ 37
Varnish, ℔ gal.26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut,.....3½@ 4
Wrought.....10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm,.....2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled,1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush0 00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 00 @ 1 00
Irish, do.,. 00 @ 1 00
do. ℔ bbl..3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams,.....14½@ 15
Middlings,....00 @ 13½
Shoulders,..12 @ 12½
Hog round,..13 @ 13½
Western Bacon,
Middlings,...13 @ 13½
Shoulders,..11 @ 11½
N. C. Lard,...14½@ 15
West'n do.....14 @ 14½
Butter,.....20 @ 27
Cheese,.....12 @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess,..21 00 @21 50
Clear do...00 00 @00 00
Butt,.....17 00 @18 00
Beef, Mess,.15 00 @16 00
do. Fulton
Market,..19 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live,15 @ 35
do. dead,..00 @ 00
Turkeys, live,.75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton,.....1 50 @ 2 25
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush..25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack.
ground, cargo1 05@ 1 10
do. fm store1 15@ 1 20
fine.....2 00 @ 2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico,.. 8 @ 9
New Orleans,. 8 @ 9
Muscovado,... 7 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd,10¾@ 12
C. Yellow..... 9½@ 10
Granulated,...11 @ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.,.....4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract,...4 50 @ 5 50
Common,...2 75 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl..16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd..12 50 @20 00
Ash Head's..14 00@16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime,.7 00 @ 8 00
do. inferior to
ordinary,.4 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb....10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common,.....14 @ 20
Medium,.....25 @ 30
Fine,.....45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,.....17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,.....$	00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin..... do.....	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine.... do.....	00	00 @ 55
Flour..... do.....	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.....	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,.....	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,.....	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,.....	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.....0 00@	5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 35
Rosin..... "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine... "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,.....	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,.....	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,..0 00@	0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 40
Rosin..... "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine.... "	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ lb,.....	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,.....	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.,.....0 00@	6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—The receipts of this article have been quite small for some time past, and in consequence the stock in distillers hands has become considerably reduced; owing mainly to this fact there is a better feeling in the market, and the price of soft is 5 cents higher than quoted in our last, the sales since Saturday being at $2 35 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 17½ for hard, per 280 lbs. [Very little *hard* is now arriving, and it is generally put at half the price of yellow dip.] At the time of closing our report there is a moderate demand for distilling purposes, and we quote the market steady at above figures. The arrivals and sales for the week just ended foot up 2,663 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Wednesday.	530	$2 30	$2 30	$1 15
Thursday,..	263	2 30	2 30	1 15
Friday.....	511	2 30	2 30	1 15
Saturday....	200	2 30	2 30	1 15
Monday.....	976	2 35	2 35	1 17½
Tuesday.....	138	2 35	2 35	1 17½
Wednesday .	45	2 35	2 35	1 17½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued at last week's quotations up to Friday, when there was a better feeling among buyers, and an advance of half a cent was obtained for both straight and N. Y. bbls., sales being made at 35½ cents for the former, and 36½ cents for the latter. On Monday, however, prices were somewhat unsettled, and the sales were at 35 a 35½ cents for straight, and 37 cents for New York bbls. No transactions have since been reported, and at the close of our review buyers are offering 35 cents for former quality. We quote sales for the week of 2,390 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday,	165	bbls. at 35	cents per gallon.		
Do.....	30	" " 36	" " "	for N. Y. bbls.	
Thursday..	110	" " 36½	" " "	" " "	
Do.....	100	" " 35	" " "		
Friday.....	150	" " 35	" " "		
Do.....	710	" " 35½	" " "		
Do.....	50	" " 36½	" " "		
Saturday,..	245	" " 35½	" " "		
Do.....	110	" " 36½	" " "	" " "	
Monday,....	100	" " 35½	" " "		
Do.....	450	" " 35	" " "		
Do.....	170	" " 37	" " "	" " "	

ROSIN—In this article we have no change of consequence to report. The finer grades continue to rule exceedingly dull, and sales are difficult to effect unless at low figures.—A lot of 250 bbls. extra Pale sold on Thursday last at $2 75 per 280 lbs.; and since then no transactions have taken place. There is no demand at present, and quotations in table are merely nominal. Nos. 1 and 2 have also ruled dull and inactive, and there is nothing doing in the way of sales. For Common there has existed some little enquiry, but at the time of closing our report the market is rather dull. Sellers are offering at $1 05 per 310 lbs., but buyers do not seem disposed to purchase to any extent at present, the advices from abroad being rather unfavorable. A decline in freights, however, is anticipated, which may impart a better feeling to the market, and enable prices to keep up. We quote sales for the week of 6,300 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday,...	600 bbls. at $1 05	per 310 lbs.	
Thursday,.....	1,700 " " 1 05	" " "	
Monday,.....	4,000 " " 1 05	" " "	

TAR—None has been brought to market since our last, and therefore we have no sales to report. Nominal at $1 80 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—At present the market is rather poorly supplied, only a few small parcels having been brought in for some weeks past. We notice a fair enquiry for butchering purposes, and prime quality finds ready sale at fair prices. We quote Beeves at 6 to 6½ cents for grass fatted, and Sheep at $1 50 to $2 25 each, as in quality.

BARRELS—For empty Spirits Turpentine barrels the market continues to rule steady, but in the absence of receipts worthy of report no sales of consequence have taken place. The stock on market is very small and is principally of inferior ones which are not wanted;—for prime quality there is a fair demand, and for selected second hand $1 80 to $1 85 each can be readily obtained, while inferior lots are difficult to sell. New York make are also in moderate demand, and scarcely any remain in first hands. We quote at $1 10 to $2 15 each for second hand and new.

COTTON—The market is bare. Only one small lot of ordinary has been sold at 9½ cents per lb.

COFFEE—We have no change to report in price. There is only a light supply in store, and the market rules firm for all descriptions. We note a moderate demand, with sales from store at figures quoted in our table, as in quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL—Little or none arriving from the country, and the market is poorly supplied. There is a fair demand from retailers, but the sales have been confined to small parcels from the granaries at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

FLOUR—Since our review of Wednesday last the receipts

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal, 9th inst.

☞ Some pretty hard things have been said during the canvass just closed, but the following from the leading editorial of the *Daily Herald* of yesterday, (the 8th inst.,) rather goes ahead of anything we had before noticed. Says the *Herald:*

"The result of the election for Governor in this State is conceded. John W. Ellis is elected. He is the 'peoples' choice.' So was Barabbas."

In order to understand and appreciate the reference fully, we turn to the Gospel of St. Luke, 23d chapter, from the 13th to the 19th verse inclusive, and find it recorded as follows, it being borne in mind who is referred to by Pilate as "this man:"

"And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests and the rulers, and the people, said unto them, Ye have brought this man [Jesus] unto me, as one that perverteth the people; and behold, I, having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him"

No, nor yet Herod: for I sent you to him; and lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto him. I will therefore chastise him, and release *him*. (For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast.) And they cried out all at once, saying, Away with this *man*, and release unto us Barabbas: (*Who for a certain sedition made in the city, and for murder, was cast into prison.*")

This is "the peoples' choice" with whom the Governor of North Carolina is compared. We need surely add no remark. We shrink from carrying out the idea suggested, or asking to whom John Pool of Pasquotank is likened. How sensitively our amiable neighbour of the *Herald* must have felt the defeat of his party may be inferred from the fact of his having permitted himself even to think of such a comparison, one, too, so disparaging to the tone, temper and principles of the people of North Carolina.

But farther on in the same article, the *Herald* says:—

"We" [the opposition] have unquestionably, had a fair stand up fight, but it has been against tremendous odds, and with but the remotest possibility of success—*and against a thoroughly organized, united, and hard-working party.*"

The italics are our own. We would submit to the good sense and reflection of our neighbour that he is wholly mistaken as to the Democracy having been a thoroughly organized, united, hard-working party, since the State Convention in March. The reverse is the fact. We have never, during our active connection with politics, known the party achieve a victory against greater difficulties.

The opposition in this State fought for Pool and *ad valorem* from the very first—nothing occurred to distract their attention. They had no warring elements at Charleston or Baltimore to reconcile or dispose of, as the Democrats had. The impediments this threw in our way *we* know well. We know also, that Governor Ellis had to canvass the greater portion of the State with *no* Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, under whose banner he might seek to rally the Democracy of North Carolina, while he was twitted with the disunited state of his party on every stump. We do not blame Mr. Pool for *that*, however. It was his right—the fortune of the war.

John W. Ellis took up the banner of Breckinridge and Lane. That banner had to be borne up *in* the party as well as *out* of it. As an humble editorial worker in the Democratic cause, we know how that complicated the canvass—how it divided our attention and prevented the full concentration of our efforts on the State canvass.

The *Herald* thinks that there will be three *electoral tickets in the field* in November, and predicates its opinion upon Robert P. Dick, T. W. Keen, the Raleigh *Standard* and the Newbern *Progress*. Of course it anticipates success for its own party out of the dissentions of the Democrats. *How eager all the Opposition organs are for a Douglas ticket in North Carolina!* Will any Democrats be so recreant to their party duty as to work into the hands of those whose sole aim is the destruction of the Democratic party? Will the people—the Democratic people—sustain any such thing, even if a corporal's guard could be got to set it in motion!—No! The people in November next will answer *No*, with full sixty thousand voices. Breckinridge and Lane will sweep the State "as with a drag net." They can't be stopped. They are the "people's choice" indeed.

There may be, and no doubt there are, a good many Democrats in North Carolina whose predilections were in favor of Mr. Douglas. There were some of these gentlemen, or, at least, of gentlemen so feeling, on at Baltimore during the session of the Convention—some outsiders and some members of our delegation, and they nearly all after seeing the tone of Mr. D's. friends and the course of events, felt called upon to change their position in that respect. There are in our own knowledge, gentlemen who would have liked to vote for Mr. Douglas, but who prefer the unity of the N. C. Democracy to Mr. Douglas. They know that the die has been cast in North Carolina. The Democracy have already accepted Breckinridge and Lane. Why seek to disturb this unanimity? For what purpose? To please a few whose efforts have simply resulted in the defeat of the Democratic party in every county in which such efforts have been felt? To play in the hands of the opposition? Who does not see with half an eye how the opposition are egging this matter on? Why, among the good Know Nothings of Guilford a great Douglas feeling seems to have sprung up. One would almost think they were going to vote for him—*almost*, but not quite. We know that they only want to stir up dissentions in the Democratic party. Don't Mr. Dick see the intent of their ostentatious concern for him and the *National Democracy?* If he don't, he ought to, that's all we have got to say.

But we feel confident that all will work right. The Democracy of North Carolina rallied to their standard, and their standard-bearer almost at the last moment.—They now see the danger of delay. They have proved what may be done by a vigorous effort. November will tell the tale.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—George Howard, Esq., has disposed of the *Tarboro' Southerner* to C. C. Callan, Esq., late of the *Tarboro' Mercury*. Mr. Howard retires to private life. We regret to lose an old and valued friend from the ranks of the editorial profession.—We trust that Mr. Howard may find the change promotive of his comfort and prosperity. He has worked long and faithfully for the Democratic cause.

Mr. Callan has had some editorial experience, and will, no doubt, make a sound and reliable Democratic paper. We wish him success.

P. J. Sinclair, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Fayetteville *Daily Carolinian*, announces that from and after the issue of Saturday last, the *Daily Carolinian* will cease for the present. It will hereafter be continued as a semi-weekly, appearing on Wednesday and Saturday of each weak.

We regret to see that Mr. S. has met with an accident by which he expects to lose two of the joints of his middle finger. We trust that it may prove less serious than he imagines.

Col. Cunningham retires from the editorship of the Charleston *Evening News*.

☞ We learn that on comparing the polls yesterday for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus, Mr. Taylor's majority was found to be 151 votes over Mr. Jones. We presume this settles the matter in that district.

☞ Avery's majority for the Senate, in Burke, McDowell and Caldwell, is 23. The Oppositionists at Concord, Cabarrus county, had a jubilee over Avery's defeat. *Rather* premature, that.

Biographical Sketch of General Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

General Lane, the nominee of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore for Vice President of the United States, is one of the most remarkable men of the age. His history is a fine illustration of the genius of our institutions, and demonstrates that the high places of honor and distinction are accessible to all who possess ability, energy and perseverance.

General Lane descended from Revolutionary ancestors; was born in the State of North Carolina, on the 14th of December, 1801. In 1804 his father emigrated with his family to Kentucky, where the hero and statesman was reared and educated. Having received a substantial education he removed to Indiana and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in the county of Vandenburg, where, without the adventitious aid of fame, family or fortune, he worked his way from an humble plowboy and flatboatman on the Mississippi to his present distinguished position.

If any man can be styled a man of the people General Lane is truly that man. Through a period of more than a quarter of a century the people have evinced their admiration for the sterling honesty of his character, the strength of his intellect, and his pure and unselfish honor, which he has performed with signal ability and success. With a strong intellect and a mind eminently practical, with an honest, manly, and generous heart, its every pulsation beating in sympathy with the masses, he won the admiration and confidence of the people of Indiana to such a degree that, unsolicited, before he was twenty-one years of age, they elected him to the Legislature over their former representative, who was an able and experienced legislator and had been Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State.

The strong and practical mind of the youthful legislator, taking a liberal, judicious, and statesmanlike view of all questions affecting State or national interests, which he enforced with a persuasive eloquence, soon made him one of the master spirits of the Legislature, when the people were anxious to elevate him to still higher posts in the National Councils; but having no heritage but poverty and an honest name, with a large and increasing family to support and educate, he had to forego higher honors and a wider field of usefulness to his people. He continued, however, to represent the people either in the House or the Senate of the State for nearly a quarter of a century.

His name is indissolubly connected with some of the most important measures which developed the resources, advanced the prosperity, and improved the finances of the State, especially his able and successful efforts to preserve untarnished the public faith and to prevent the repudiation of the public debt, which was boldly advocated by some of the strongest men in Indiana.

When the Mexican war broke out General Lane was a member of the State Senate, and when a requisition was made upon Indiana to furnish volunteers for the war, obedient to the call of patriotism, he resigned his place in the Senate and volunteered as a private for the war. When the companies assembled to organize and elect their officers, such was their unbounded confidence in Joseph Lane, that they elected him colonel of their regiment, although he had seen no military service either as a soldier or an officer.—Before he could put his regiment in motion, President Polk illustrated his sagacity by sending him a commission as Brigadier General, a compliment as unexpected as it was unsolicited by General Lane

The opponents of the Administration and of the war, throughout the country, denounced and ridiculed the appointment, declaring that he might make a good general of the flatboatmen on the Mississippi river, but that the idea of Jo Lane, who had never commanded a company in his life, taking command of a brigade in war was simply ridiculous; that he would disgrace himself, his State and the nation. Thus the plain, humble volunteer, without prestige or pretension, amidst the jeers and taunts of the Mexican sympathizers, set his brigade in motion for the theatre of the war, where he not only falsified all the predictions of his enemies and realized the most sanguine expectations of his friends, but won a fame for daring, gallantry and successful generalship which has linked his name with the brightest history of his country's renown, while his generosity to the vanquished and solicitude for and care of the sick and disabled, made him universally popular with the soldiers and officers of the army who, scattered all over the Union, are burning to signalize their appreciation of his worth, by crowning him with the highest of earthly honors.

In less than three weeks after General Lane received his commission, he was at the seat of war with all his troops.—In communicating his arrival to General Taylor, he wrote him thus: "The brigade I have the honor to command is generally in good health and fine spirits, anxious to engage in active service."

The indomitable energy, the self-sacrificing spirit, the sound judgment, and firm purpose which he displayed in the active service of civil life, were eminently conspicuous in all the stirring scenes of battle, blood, and carnage, through which he passed, illustrated by a daring bravery and heroism, which placed him among the most distinguished heroes of that memorable war. To recount the battles in which General Lane was engaged, the dangers to which he was exposed, the brave deeds he performed, the skill and judgment with which he planned his battles, and the unvarying success with which he fought them, would consume more space than we have to spare.—Such was the celerity of his movements, the skill and stratagem of his plans, the boldness and rapidity of their execution, and the enthusiasm and courage with which he inspired his men, by his impassioned appeals to their valor, as they visited the most fearful slaughter upon the enemy, that the name of Lane struck terror to the Mexican heart, and by common consent he was styled "the Marion of the Mexican War." Of all the battles fought in Mexico, the battle of Buena Vista was the severest and most hotly contested, and one of the most remarkable in the annals of the world.—There the American army, consisting of about five thousand, mostly raw militia, met twenty thousand of the chosen troops of Santa Anna, in deadly conflict, and after a protracted struggle of two days, achieved a glorious triumph.

In that battle General Lane performed a most important part. No officer contributed more by his gallantry and generalship to win the fortunes of the day. Upon the left wing of the American army which General Lane commanded, Santa Anna directed his most obstinate and deadly assaults. With but four hundred men General Lane repulsed a large body of Mexicans, six thousand strong. While nothing could exceed the fearful array of the assailants, as they moved toward the little band of Lane, with their long line of infantry, presenting a continued sheet of fire, nothing could surpass the undaunted firmness and bravery with which Lane and his men maintained their position and poured their volleys of musketry into the advancing columns of the enemy, which made them break and fall back. Throughout the varying fortunes of that trying day, General Lane with his little band of heroes maintained his position and repulsed the enemy at every point. On the second day of the battle, Santa Anna, finding his strength defied and his most skilful manoeuvres defeated, as the day was drawing to a close, determined to make a most desperate effort to turn the tide of the battle in his favor. Collecting all his infantry, he made a charge on the Illinois and Kentucky regiments. Gallantly did those brave troops resist the onset, until seeing their leaders fall, and overpowered by numbers, they began to waver and fall back. At this critical moment the eagle eye of General Lane observed the movement, when he hastened with his brigade to the rescue in time to enable the retreating regiments to form and return to the contest and drive back with great loss the advancing column of the enemy. This was Santa Anna's last struggle. On that bloody and hotly contested field night soon closed over the sanguinary scene, and when the morning sun arose, it shone upon the battle field, deserted by Santa Anna, with his shattered legions, while the starspangled banner waved in triumph over the American army.

No officer went into the Mexican war with less pretension than General Lane—none came out of it with a brighter fame. The testimony of eye witnesses, historians, and official records attest the fact. The New Orleans Delta, of May 2, 1847, recorded the popular estimation in which Gen. Lane's conduct was held in the battle of Buena Vista as follows:

BRIGADIER GENERAL LANE.—The bearing of this gallant officer in the battle of Buena Vista, as described by persons who were present, was in the highest degree gallant, noble, and soldier-like. When his brigade, composed of the two Indiana regiments, was exposed to a murderous fire from the Mexican batteries on their flanks, and a front fire from a large body of the enemy's infantry—when the grape and musket shot flew thick as hail through the lines of our volunteers, who began to waver before the fiery storm, their brave General could be seen fifty yards in advance of the line, waving his sword with an arm already shattered by a musket ball, streaming with blood, and mounted on a noble charger, which was gradually sinking under the loss of blood from five distinct wounds. A brave sight indeed was this!"

This brave man, whose cheek never blanched with fear, or eye quailed amidst the hottest conflicts of battle, has a heart of tenderness which melts at human woe. His solicitude for the care of the sick, the wounded, and the dying, was manifested on many occasions. Numerous incidents and anecdotes are narrated, illustrating his kindness and tenderness, in relieving their sufferings and administering to their comfort in the hospitals and on the battle fields, which so endeared him to his troops that it made him always invincible when their leader. On his return home, wherever he stopped, citizens of all classes vied to do honor to the distinguished hero. Whilst in the city of Cincinnati, the guest of General Moore, an incident occurred illustrative of his native kindness and tenderness, and the gratitude of the recipient. A German citizen ushered himself into the presence of General Lane, amidst the guests in the parlor. He asked if General Lane was in. The German, with emotion, asked: "Do you know me, General?" "I do not," said the General. German: "Well, sir, I recollect and will thank you to the last day of my life. Do you remember after the fight with the guerrillas at Manga de Clava, in which we routed the scoundrels so finely, you found a soldier dying by the way-side, exhausted by the heat of the sun and the exertions of the day, and dismounted from your horse and placed him on it, walking by his side until you reached the camp, where you did not rest till you saw him well taken care of?" The General replied, that he recollected the circumstance very well. "Well," said the German, "I am the boy, and by that act of kindness you saved my life. I am here to thank you. How can I forget to cease to pray for you? God bless you, you were the soldier's friend."

In his own State of Indiana it was a perfect ovation wherever he went. The masses—the hard sons of toil—turned out from all the country, and from every hamlet and village, to welcome and do honor to the man of the people. He was feasted and toasted, and congratulatory addresses were made to him in the name of the people, by the most distinguished men of the State. He bore all the honors and compliments showered upon him meekly, and with characteristic modesty, claimed for himself nothing more than having done his duty. In his emphatic language, he said: "To the volunteers under my command, I feel that the honor is justly due; without their aid I could have done nothing."

After General Lane's brilliant exploits under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, he was transferred in September, 1847, to General Scott's line. We insert from a biographical sketch, published in the *Democratic Review*, of May, 1848, an exceedingly interesting history of his battle with Santa Anna at Huamantla, when he again defeated him, and his rapid and successful assault upon the remnant of his retreating forces at Atlixo:

"Gen. Lane having been transferred in the summer of 1847 to the line of Gen. Scott's operations, reached Vera Cruz in the early part of September. On the 20th of that month he set out towards the city of Mexico with a force of about two thousand five hundred men, consisting of one regiment of Indiana and one of Ohio volunteers, two battalions of recruits, five small companies of volunteer horse, and two pieces of artillery. This force was subsequently augmented at Jalapa by a junction with Major Lally's column of one thousand men, and at Perote its strength was further increased by a company of mounted riflemen and two of volunteer infantry, besides two pieces of artillery.—Several small guerrilla parties appeared at different times on the route and attacked the advance and rear guards, but were quickly repulsed; and the column continued its advance unmolested along the great road leading through Puebla to the city of Mexico.

"At this time Col. Childs, of the regular army, with a garrison of five hundred effective troops and one thousand eight hundred invalids, was besieged in Puebla by a large force of Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna in person.—This general, notwithstanding his many defeats, with a spirit unbroken by misfortune, and an energy that deserves our highest admiration, however much we may reprobate the cause in which he was engaged, had collected the remnant of his beaten army, determined, if possible, to wrest Puebla from the grasp of the American General, Scott, and thus cut off his communications with the sea-coast. The gallant Childs well understood that the maintenance of his post was of the utmost importance to the success of the campaign. Every officer and soldier under his command seemed also to comprehend the immensity of the stake; and both officers and soldiers exhibited the loftiest heroism, and the most unyielding fortitude, in meeting the dangers and enduring the fatigues and privations of a protracted siege. Aware that a strong column, under Gen. Lane, was marching from Vera Cruz to their relief, the great object to be gained by the garrison was time. Santa Anna, also aware of Gen Lane's approach, redoubled his exertions to carry the place by storm, superintending the operations of the troops in person, directing the guns to such parts of the defences as appeared most vulnerable, and watching with intense anxiety the effect of every shot. Convinced at length by the obstinate resistance of the besieged, and the lessening distance between him and his advancing and dreaded foe, that he must abandon his position and encounter the "Marion of the War" in an open field, he silently and cautiously withdrew, and with the main body of his troops moved in the direction of Huamantla, intending, when Gen. Lane had passed that point, to make attack upon his rear, while another strong force should assail him at the same time from the direction of Puebla. Gen. Lane being informed of Santa Anna's movements, at once penetrated his designs. With the promptness of decision displayed in all his military operations, he divided his force, leaving the Ohio volunteers and a battalion of recruits, with two field guns, to guard the wagon trains. With the remainder of his column he marched, by a route diverging from the main road, directly towards Huamantla.

On the morning of the 9th of October, the people of Huamantla were startled and dismayed to behold the formidable and glittering array spread out over the neighboring hills. White flags were immediately hung out in token of submission, and the place seemed to have surrendered without a blow from its panic-stricken inhabitants. But suddenly the advanced guard, under Capt. Walker, having entered the town, was assailed on every side by volleys of musketry. He immediately ordered a charge upon a body of 500 lancers, stationed with two pieces of artillery in the Plaza. A furious and deadly combat ensued. Gen. Lane advancing at the head of his column encountered the heavy reinforcement ordered up by Santa Anna, who had now arrived with his whole force. Soon the roar of battle was sounded through every street, and street and Plaza were reddened with blood and covered with heaps of the slain. The Mexicans for a short time combatted their assailants with the energy and fury of despair. But the steady and well-directed valor of the soldiers of the "Republic of the North" bore down all opposition. The Mexican ranks were broken and thrown into disorder; the order to retreat was given; and the American flag waived in triumph over the treacherous city of Huamantla

This was the last field on which Santa Anna appeared in arms against the United States. This remarkable man, universally acknowledged to be an able and active, was never a successful commander. Whether this want of success is to be ascribed to the superior generalship of the leaders and prowess of the troops opposed to him, or to his own instability of purpose in the very crisis of battle, when vigor and decision are most required, we will not stop to inquire. Having, during the progress of the war, collected several large armies, and led them to defeat, he had determined with that which remained to him to make a last effort to retrieve his fortunes, and Huamantla was selected as the Waterloo, where his waning star should shine out in cloudless effulgence, or sink to rise no more. If he did not encounter a Wellington on that field, he encountered one who, with Wellington's courage, united many of the higher qualities of a military commander. Perhaps he relied upon General Lane's want of experience; but the courage and conduct of the latter at Buena Vista should have admonished him of the hopelessness of a contest in an open and equal field with such an officer, at the head of troops comparatively fresh, in high spirits, with full confidence in the skill and courage of their leader, and burning to rival the heroic deeds of their countrymen at Chapultepec and Cerro Gordo. Although Santa Anna from this time withdrew from an active participation in the contest between the belligerent nations, the bloody drama in which he had played so conspicuous a part was not yet closed. Much remained to be done to complete the conquest so auspiciously begun on the banks of the Rio Grande, and prosecuted with such vigor by Scott in the valley of Mexico. Many bloody fields were yet to be won; many desperate bands of guerrillas yet to be defeated and dispersed, to render the subjugation of the country complete.

"Defeated at Huamantla, the remnant of Mexican force fell back on Atlixo, where, on the 18th of October, a large body, with munitions and supplies, and two pieces of artillery, were collected, under the orders of Gen. Rea. Gen. Lane hearing of the concentration of the enemy's troops at this point, hastened with the small force at his disposal to attack them. After a long and fatiguing march on a hot and sultry day, he encountered the enemy strongly posted on a hillside, within a mile and a half from Atlixo. The Mexicans made a show of desperate resistance, but being vigorously assaulted by the cavalry, closely followed by the entire column, they gave way and fled in confusion towards the town. It was not until after nightfall that the whole command of Gen Lane reached Atlixo, having marched ten Spanish leagues since eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Disposing his troops in such manner as to command the approaches by the main roads, he opened a vigorous cannonade from a height which commanded the town. The guerrillas, however, had fled, and the authorities having soon after surrendered the place into his hands, his wearied troops entered the town and sought the repose they so much needed."

It is impossible, within the limited space allotted to this sketch, to present a detailed account of all Gen. Lane's military operations at this period. In authentic histories of the war and official documents filed in the archives of government, the reader will find the record of his achievements—his long and toilsome marches by night and by day over a wild and rugged country, full of narrow defiles and dangerous passes; his frequent surprises of the enemy; his sudden incursions far away into remote valley and plain; his fierce combats and glorious victories. At Tlascala, Matamoras, Galaxa, Tulancingo, Zicaltiplan, as at Huamantla and Atlixo, Mexican valor yielded to the force of his impetuous and well-directed assaults. On every field the ranks of the enemy went down before the thundering charge of his cavalry, the fierce onset of his resistless infantry. The fame of his achievements soon spread through Mexico, and the terror with which the enemy was inspired by his death-dealing blows and almost ubiquitous presence, was equalled only by the unbounded confidence and enthusiasm infused into his followers by his gallant bearing, and the *prestige* of a name ever relied on by them as the sure guarantee of victory.—For one quality as much as any other, perhaps even his dauntless courage, Gen. Lane was distinguished throughout the war—*humanity to the vanquished.* His bright fame was unsullied, his escutcheon untarnished by a single act of wanton outrage or cruelty during the whole time he bore a commission in the American army. When the fight was over, and the victory won, the field of carnage, where a short time before foeman met foeman in deadly conflict, presented the spectacle of stern and swarthy warriors, imbued with the humane spirit of their leader, bending over the heaps of the dying and the dead, selecting now a friend, and now a foe, from whom the vital spark had not yet fled, staunching his wounds, and if the sufferer had not yet passed beyond the power of human aid to save, restoring him by their kind ministrations to life and health, family, home, and friends. An officer thus distinguished for courage and humanity; unyielding fortitude under the severest privations; an originality and promptness in the formation of his plans, surpassed only by the boldness and rapidity of their execution; a celerity of movement which annihilated time and distance; with a power of endurance that defied hunger and thirst, heat and cold—such an officer, never for a moment relaxing his exertions, and adding some new name to the list of the last of his conquests, could not fail to attract the attention and excite the admiration of the army, and with the approbation and applause of his countrymen in all parts of the United States. There was a tinge of romance in his exploits, which possessed an irresistible attraction, and captivated the imagination of all classes of admirers. But imagination has had little to do with the final judgment which his country-men have pronounced upon his conduct. The parallel traced at the time between his deeds and character, and those of an illustrious hero of the Revolution, suggested to his countrymen a suitable way of testifying their appreciation of his services and admiration of his character; and they have, with a unanimity which shows that the parallel is not altogether imaginary, bestowed upon him a title, prouder than any ever conferred by a patent of nobility from prince or potentate—the title of "The Marion of the Mexican War."

Before the close of the war the Government of the United States, appreciating the valuable services rendered by Gen. Lane, conferred on him the rank of Major General. This was so expressed in the order of the department, as a special mark of approbation for his "gallantry and skill displayed in numerous engagements with the enemy."

"Peace has her victories, no less renowned than war."

So successful and brilliant as the commander of armies, a few days after he returned to his peaceful home, crowned with laurels and the honors which an admiring people showered upon him, he was called to a different scene of duty, where he could exercise his sound judgment and practical knowledge in organizing and putting in practical operation a civil government on the shores of the Pacific for a remote people, who had been long neglected and uncared for. In August, 1848, he received a commission as Governor of Oregon Territory, another compliment as unexpected as it was unsolicited from Mr. Polk. In less than one month from the time he returned to the bosom of his family from the stirring scenes of war, he was en route for the distant shores of the Pacific, with hardships, perils, and privations to encounter in crossing the Rocky Mountains at that season of the year to reach his post of duty; which required an energy, hardihood, and self-reliance to overcome which but few men possess. Col. Fremont, who followed him a few weeks afterwards, taking a different route across the mountains, lost almost his entire party amid the cold and snows in the gorges and defiles of the mountains, and nearly perished himself.

A narrative of the hardships and sufferings endured and the perils encountered by Governor Lane and his party in crossing the Rocky mountains, would fill a volume. We can now no more than quote from a speech made by Mr. Voorhies, of Indiana, last winter to the citizens of Washington, who had assembled to congratulate Gen. Lane upon the admission of Oregon into the Union, and himself into the United States Senate as one of her Senators. He said:

"There is a history of events connected with the pioneer movements of Gen. Lane to Oregon, not generally known to the American people. On the 11th September, 1848, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, with a commission from President Polk as Governor of Oregon Territory in his pocket, he, to whom you tender the honor of this demonstration, gave evidence to his country and to the world of a will and a courage in the discharge of duty surpassing that which Napoleon displayed in his immortal passage of the Alps. The great hero of Austerlitz and Marengo was told by his guide, that the route was barely passable, and the order came from the bold spirit to set forward immediately. Gen. Lane, in consultation with Col. Daugherty, a mountaineer of twenty years' experience, was told that the passage of the Rocky mountains at this season of the year, with certainty of spending the winter in their midst was a human impossibility. 'We will set forward in the morning,' was the reply of the American hero and patriot, who never knew fear in the achievement of public duty. He and his little band moved in the morning, and for five weary and desolate months were lost and buried amid the gorges and defiles and snows of the mountains.—Fancy may paint, but the tongue cannot sketch even the faint outlines of that expedition. On the 3d of March, 1849, Gen. Lane reached the capital of Oregon, and before he slept, put the Territorial Government in operation, and started a communication to the President informing him of the fact."

In the discharge of the duties of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs General Lane evinced the highest order of ability. His messages to the Territorial Legislature abound in sound and practical views relative to the wants and interests of the Territory, and in the recommendation of wholesome and judicious measures, calculated to develope the resources and promote the prosperity of the people. He found the Indian affairs in most troubled condition—the troops disbanded, the various tribes in a hostile attitude to the citizens, and had committed depredations upon their property, and murdered several families—the murderers unpunished, and no restitution of stolen property. As soon as he put the government in operation, without troops he proceeded to the scenes of depredation, robbery, and murder, and by his superior address, tact and judgment, he quelled all disturbances, had the murderers arrested and punished, and without war or bloodshed, accomplished what both had failed to effect. An incident occurred in Gov. Lane's "talk" with the Rogue River Indians, a warlike and predatory tribe, which illustrates his remarkable self-possession, coolness and judgment in imminent peril. He entered their country with twelve or fifteen men: these Indians had fiercely rejected all attempts by the whites at conciliation. The safety of the border citizens required decided terms of war or peace. Gen. Lane chose the latter; with some difficulty he succeeded in assembling four or five hundred warriors in council. During the interview, one of his company recognized two horses stolen from him, in the possession of the Indians, and two pistols in the belts of the two chiefs. The Governor demanded restitution of the property, which restored, he said, would evince their willingness to treat and preserve peace. The head chief ordered restitution, but the possessors refused. The Governor then stepped forward and took one of the stolen pistols from the Indian's belt and gave it to the owner, and was about to take the other pistol, when the Indian who had it presented his gun and raised the war whoop. Instantly four or five hundred guns were pointed at Gen. Lane and his small party.

A single false step would have led to the most disastrous results, but Gen. Lane's coolness and promptness were equal to the crisis. He said, I have come here to make a treaty of peace not to have a fight, and promptly stepping to the side of the principal chief, with his firm eye fixed on his pistol in hand, he told him, if a drop of blood of any of the whites was shed, it should be avenged by the destruction of the entire tribe. This well-timed move had the desired effect. The chief told his warriors to cease their demonstrations. The Governor then advanced among the foremost, took their arrows from their bows and returned them to their quivers, and uncocked their guns, and knocked the priming from their pans.

Gen. Lane did not hold the office of Governor of Oregon more than about two years before he was superseded by President Taylor. Whereupon the Legislature of Oregon passed resolutions expressive of their high sense of the energy, ability, and success which characterized his administration as Governor of Oregon, and superintendent of Indian affairs, and their "sincere regret that the President of the United States has deprived the Territory of Oregon of the future services of one so eminently useful, and whose usefulness was enhanced by the unbounded confidence of the people over whom he was placed."

As soon as the intelligence of the death of the lamented Thurston, the faithful, able, and efficient delegate in Congress, reached Oregon, General Lane was unanimously selected as his successor, and was elected by an almost unanimous vote of the people.

Upon the eve of General Lane's departure from Oregon to the National Capitol, as their delegate to Congress, the people, *without distinction of party*, held a mass meeting to tender "him a public expression of opinion in regard to his distinguished talents and services." Among other things they resolved, "that as friends of Gen. Joseph Lane, without distinctinction of party, we tender him our hearty and entire approbation of his acts as Governor of Oregon Territory," and that from "the ability, energy, fidelity and purity of purpose which have characterized all his public acts among us, it is but fitting that we express our approbation of his course." and "that General Lane came to us covered with military glory, and leaves us, upon the business of the Territory, clothed with our confidence and attachment." That confidence and attachment the people of Oregon have ever since manifested towards him, by continuing him as their delegate in Congress until the Territory was admitted as one of the States into the Union, when, in obedience to the unanimous voice of his party, he became one of the Senators from that State.

All the responsible positions to which General Lane has been called, were *unsolicited and unexpected by him*, what but few public men can say, and he has filled them with signal ability and success. Endowed with a strong and practical mind, stored with the most useful knowledge, acquired by extensive reading and accurate observation; sound, liberal, and conservative in his views of the policy and principles of our Government, he combines personal traits of character, eminently calculated to win the popular heart; with a warm, generous, and manly spirit, with a kind, frank, and social disposition, with a demeanor so modest and unpretending that he excites no one's envy, he has acquired an influence and popularity which but few men attain.

In Indiana, in the legislature and with the people, he was universally popular, and one of the leading men of the State, and styled "her favorite son." On the battle fields of Mexico the soldiers viewed him as invincible, and he was the pride of the officers of the army. In Oregon his name is a tower of strength. In the halls of Congress his popularity and influence are unsurpassed. Indeed, it was chiefly owing to his influence and exertions that the bill to admit Oregon into the Union passed the House at the session before last.

The passage of the bill was attended by great excitement. It was violently opposed by the ultra men, North and South. When the final vote was taken, a breathless silence reigned through the Hall and the crowded galleries, broken only by the emphatic answer of yea or nay, as the members answered to the call of the clerk for their vote; as the vote was being taken members were to be seen, in all parts of the hall, keeping count, and when Felix K. Zollicoffer respounded to the last call, parties from all parts of the hall surrounded Gen. Lane with their warm and hearty congratulations, which indicated the result, and when formally announced by the Speaker from the chair, round after round of applause arose from the members in the Hall, which was caught and repeated by the crowded galleries of anxious spectators, with waving of hankerchiefs by the ladies and clapping of hands by the sterner sex, which showed that "he lives in the hearts of his countrymen." When the news of the passage of the bill, and that a seat in the Senate was thereby secured to General Lane, spread through the city, there was a general rejoicing by the citizens, and the demonstrations of honor paid to General Lane at his lodgings that night were of the most enthusiastic character. A band of musicians serenaded him with the most delightful music; the people assembled in crowds; the strong men of the nation were there, and one made congratulatory speeches from the portico of Brown's hotel, which were received with the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled masses, which made the welkin ring. General Lane appeared, and responded to the unexpected compliment, in a chaste, appropriate, and eloquent speech, then opened his rooms and his heart to receive his friends, and gave them the best cheer that could be provided at so short a notice.

The fidelity, ability, and success with which General Lane has represented the interests of his people in Congress, is attested by the fact that, from the time he was first elected, he has been re-elected their representative, with little or no opposition, for a period of more than eight years, until by an almost unanimous vote, he was chosen one of the United States Senators, by the legislature, upon the admission of Oregon into the Union, having received forty-five of the fifty votes cast.

Short as has been his service in the Senate, he has more than sustained the reputation he acquired in other spheres of public duty. His remarks in the Senate, on the 19th December last, on the territorial question, did honor to his head and his heart. They breathed the spirit of a patriot and the sentiments of a statesman. He enunciated the true principles of the Constitution in a concise, but clear and forcible exposition of the heresy of squatter sovereignty, and the duty and importance of maintaining the equality of the States, in all their constitutional rights in the territories and elsewhere, in order to preserve "the Constitution and the Union, the richest political blessings which Heaven has bestowed upon any nation."

To preserve the Constitution, and to perpetuate the Union, the *equality of the States must be maintained*, was the sentiment he expressed and enforced, with such strong and practical arguments as will carry conviction of their truth to the mind of every patriot who reads them. In the language of a distinguished Senator, who arose immediately after General Lane concluded his speech, to express the deep gratification he felt at its delivery, it contained more conservatism, more of genuine nationality, more of that broad sentiment which covers this whole country, than any speech which had been pronounced in the Senate during that session; it might not be extravagant to add, during half-a-dozen sessions.

No man has a purer or a brighter record as a citizen, a patriot, or a statesman, than Gen. Lane. The prudence, wisdom, firmness, and ability, which he has displayed in all the responsible trusts committed to him, whether as the commander of armies in battle, or as a legislator in the State or national councils, illustrate his fitness for the second office in the gift of the nation, for which he has been unanimously nominated.

In sunshine and in storm he has been true to Democratic principles as the needle to the pole.

His sound national views of governmental policy, with a patriotism broad enough to embrace with equal warmth his *whole country*, commend him to national, conservative men, in every quarter of the Union.

But few public men have ever lived so strongly entrenched in the affections of the people as Gen. Lane. From the toiling masses he has risen to his high position by the force of his intellect, and the energy and purity of his character. With no vanity to grow into arrogance from success, he is as simple and unpretending in his manners as a child, endowed with some of the noblest attributes that can dignify man—brave, generous, kind, and true. While he commands the admiration, he wins the warmest friendship, alike of the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

Pages might be written, giving the details of many noble, brave, and generous deeds, which have characterised his eventful life, which are the secret of his success, and the reason of his strength with the people, who are always prompt to appreciate and reward merit.

In conclusion, we will relate only one incident which occurred after the suppression of hostilities by the Rogue River Indians in Southern Oregon. In the spring of 1849 a resident which illustrates his noble patriotism, and the kindness and generosity of his heart, which was the real cause of the noblest of nature's nobility.

As soon as General Lane heard of the outbreak he left his home, and repaired to the scene of [illegible] and placed himself under the command of [illegible] of the 4th infantry, [illegible] not being sufficient to quell the disturbance, [illegible] were called for. Governor Curry, learning that General Lane had proceeded to the scene of action, forwarded him, at once, a commission of Brigadier General. The hostilities were promptly suppressed by a short but decisive battle at Table Rock, on the part of the regulars and volunteers, with the Indians, in which General Lane was severely wounded in the right shoulder; when, through his great influence with the Indians, a treaty of peace was made with them. At the ensuing session of Congress a law was enacted to pay the volunteers for their services. Major Alvord, the United States paymaster, paid the troops in full, with the exception of General Lane, who did not appear to claim the amount due him. He then wrote to him that there were due for his services about four hundred dollars. General Lane replied, that he had offered his services, without intending to receive any compensation, simply because he deemed it his duty, whenever a war broke out in his country, to contribute his aid in suppressing it, desiring no other reward than the consciousness of having done his duty in aiding to protect the homes and firesides of his people from the assaults of the enemy, and directed the amount due him to be paid for the benefit of two orphan boys, the only survivors of the Ward family, who were most cruelly murdered by the hostile Indians. These were the children of a large family of emigrants, whom Gen. Lane had never seen, but whose active sympathies were deeply touched by the cruel butchery of the entire family, except these two little boys saved from the slaughter, but left without a home to shelter them, or a friendly hand to relieve them in their deep distress and destitution.

The life of Gen. Lane will stand out prominently in history as that of a remarkable man, illustrating the fact that the humblest individual may, under our free and liberal institutions, attain the highest point of distinction, by industry, energy, and perseverance, and will furnish an example to incite ardent and ambitious minds to emulate his virtues, and cultivate their noblest faculties, with the confident assurance of the most triumphant success.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Independence, Mo.*, August 7.—The New Mexican mail, from Santa Fe on July 23d, arrived here to-day. No Indians were encountered on the route. The Indians and Mexicans were still at war. Judge Baird had resigned the attorney generalship of the Territory.

GEORGIA BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION.—*Milledgeville*, August 9.—The Breckinridge State convention assembled here is largely attended and the proceedings harmonious. Mr. Toombs made a speech, but Mr. Cobb is not present. The following electors have been chosen for the State at large:—Chas. J. McDonal and Henry R. Jackson.

BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION OF VERMONT.—*White River Junction, Vt.*, Aug. 7.—The Breckinridge State Convention assembled here to-day, and nominated the following ticket:—For Governor—Robert Harvey.—For Lie